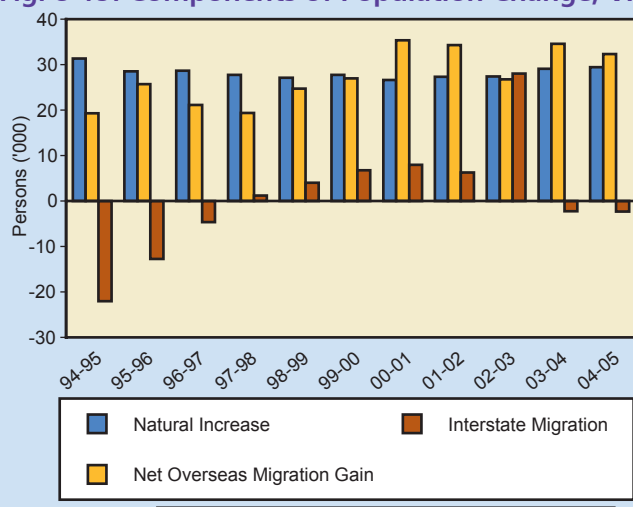


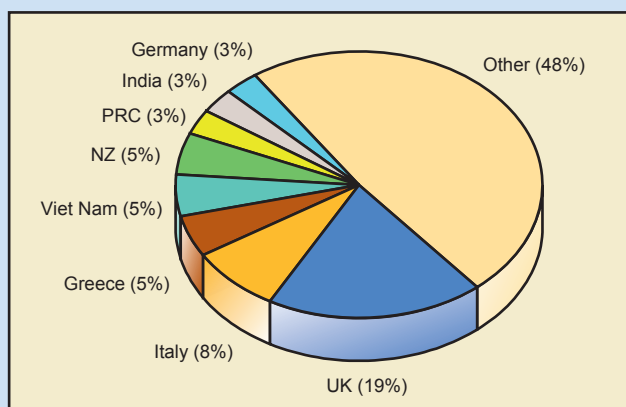
# Victoria

**Fig. 8-19: Components of Population Change, VIC**



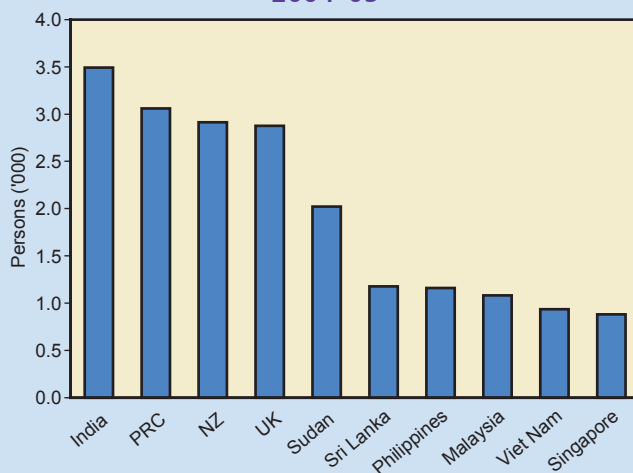
Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

**Fig. 8-20: Overseas-born Population by Major Countries of Birth, VIC 2001 Census**



Source Data: ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing

**Fig. 8-21: Top Ten Source Countries, VIC 2004-05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Population Size and Change

As at the 2001 Census, 24.8 per cent of Australia's population and 26.5 per cent of the overseas-born lived in Victoria. At that time the overseas-born represented 23.1 per cent of Australia's total population and approximately 24.6 per cent of the population of Victoria.

In 2004-05, the population of Victoria increased by 59,376 people, giving Victoria a 1.2 per cent growth rate in those 12 months. The rate of population growth in Victoria has increased steadily over the last seven years and is above the national average. Victoria gained 29,393 people through natural increase, 32,337 people through net overseas migration and lost 2,354 people through net interstate migration.

Most Victorian residents departing interstate went to Queensland (33.8 per cent of departures in 2004-05) and New South Wales (33.1 per cent). Interstate arrivals are largely from New South Wales (37.8 per cent), Queensland (26.4 per cent) and South Australia (10.9 per cent).

## Country of Birth of Settler Arrivals

At the 2001 Census, persons from the United Kingdom accounted for 19.2 per cent of the overseas-born population of the State. Italy, Greece, Vietnam and New Zealand were the next largest birthplace groups.

There has been some change in the relative importance of source countries in recent years with the proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom falling by over 50 per cent from 14.4 per cent in 1986-87 to 6.9 per cent in 1998-99. By 2004-05, the proportion of settlers from the United Kingdom had risen to 9.4 per cent.

The proportion of settler arrivals from Asia decreased from 41.2 per cent in 1994-95 to 37.5 per cent in 1998-99 before increasing to 48.9 per cent in 2004-05.

Settler arrivals to Victoria in 2004-05 totalled 30,581. The top five countries of origin of settler arrivals to Victoria were India (3,491 persons), the PRC (3,059 persons), New Zealand (2,912 persons), the United Kingdom (2,877 persons), and Sudan (1,777 persons). This compares closely with the top source countries for Australia as a whole: the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the PRC, India and Sudan.

There were more female settler arrivals (51.7 per cent) than males (48.3 per cent). The distribution of females and males across most major source countries was similar, except Japan (74.6 per cent female), Thailand (73.7 per cent female) and Vietnam (66.7 per cent). On the other hand, there were more male than female settler arrivals from Ireland (38.0 per cent female), Israel (40.7 per cent female) and Lebanon (40.8 per cent female).

## Settler Arrivals in Victoria by Migration Stream

The distribution of settlers arriving in Victoria by migration stream has changed over recent years. In particular, numbers in the Skill Stream have increased significantly since 1995–96.

Of the 30,581 arrivals in Victoria in 2004–05, the Skill Stream accounted for 44.1 per cent of the total. Family Stream arrivals represented 29.2 per cent of the State's intake, Humanitarian Program arrivals were 12.9 per cent, while 12.9 per cent were New Zealand citizens.

More than half of settler arrivals to Victoria in 2004–05 were female (51.7 per cent), compared with the Australian proportion of 51.8 per cent. Females were strongly represented in the Family Stream (60.7 per cent) but were less than half of the entrants in the Skill Stream (47.4 per cent). Females made up 46.8 per cent of Humanitarian settlers to Victoria.

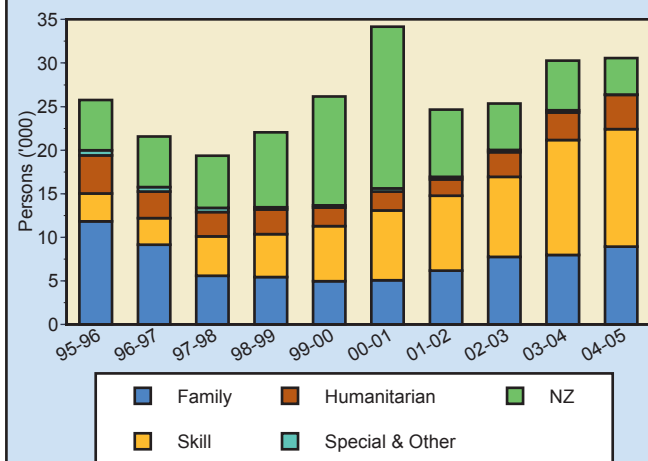
## Family Stream Settler Arrivals

In 2004–05, Victoria received 8,926 Family settler arrivals.

High proportions of Family settlers arriving in Victoria were born in the PRC (13.3 per cent), the United Kingdom (9.5 per cent), Vietnam (9.2 per cent), India (8.0 per cent) and the Philippines (4.9 per cent).

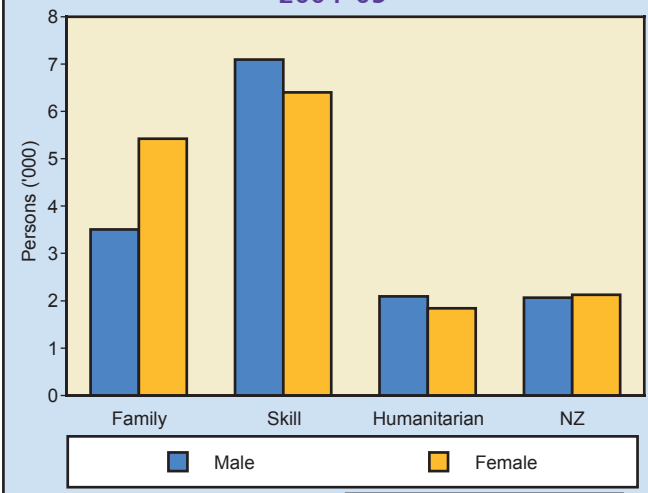
Over half of Family settlers who arrived in Victoria in 2004–05 entered under Spouse (929 persons) or Spouse Provisional (4,307 persons) visas. Fiancés were the next largest category (1,601 persons) followed by Contributory Parent (935 persons) and Remaining Relative (310 persons).

Fig. 8-22: Settler Arrivals by Stream, VIC



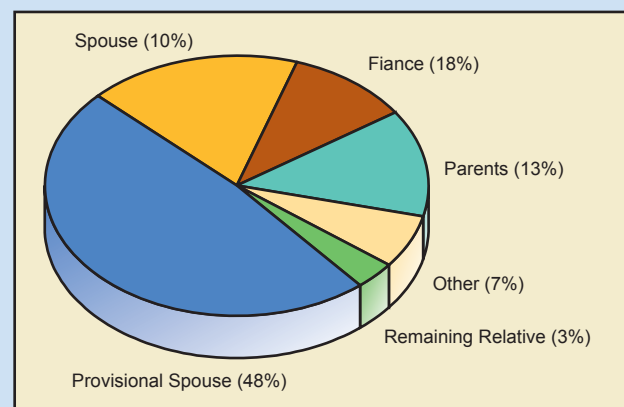
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-23: Settler Arrivals by Stream and Sex, VIC, 2004–05



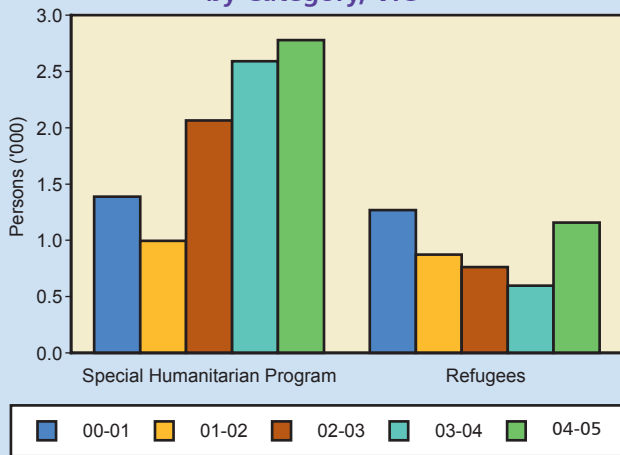
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

Fig. 8-24: Family Stream Settler Arrivals by Category, VIC 2004–05



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

**Fig. 8-25: Humanitarian Settler Arrivals by Category, VIC**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Humanitarian Settler Arrivals

In 2004–05, Victoria received 3,936 Humanitarian Program settler arrivals. Of these, Humanitarian Program arrivals, 2,779 people (70.6 per cent) came under the Special Humanitarian Program and 1,157 people (29.4 per cent) as Refugees.

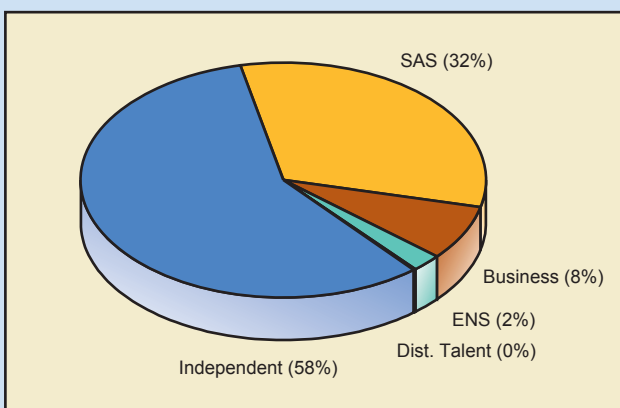
Of those settling in Victoria under the Humanitarian Program, 50.5 per cent were born in the Sudan, 11.2 per cent in Iraq, 4.4 per cent in Liberia, 4.2 per cent in Kenya and 4.0 per cent in Afghanistan.

## Skill Stream Settler Arrivals

Victoria received 13,496 Skill Stream settler arrivals in 2004–05. Independent settler arrivals accounted for 7,787 people, Skilled-Australian Sponsored for 4,333 people and Business entrants accounted for 1,027 people. There were also 325 Employer Nomination settlers and 24 Distinguished Talent settler arrivals.

Over half of Skill Stream settler arrivals to Victoria were born in five countries: India (20.1 per cent), the United Kingdom (13.5 per cent), the PRC (13.5 per cent), Malaysia (6.9 per cent) and Sri Lanka (6.3 per cent).

**Fig. 8-26: Skill Stream Arrivals by Category, VIC 2004–05**



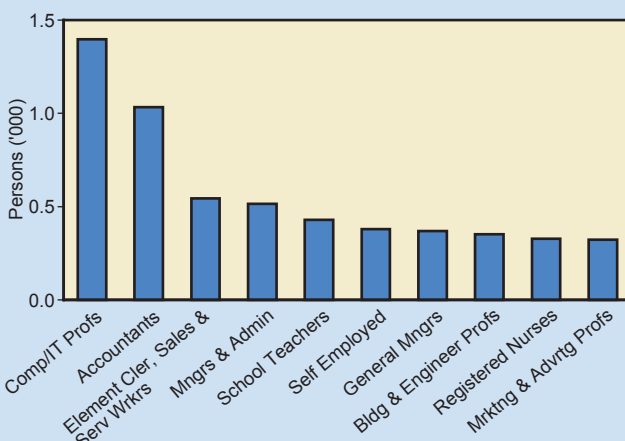
Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Occupation of Settler Arrivals

In 2004–05, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Victoria were computer professionals (1,398 persons), accountants (1,033 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (543 persons), managers and administrators (515 persons) and school teachers (428 persons).

By comparison, the top five occupations represented among settler arrivals for Australia as a whole in 2004–05 were computing professionals (5,197 persons), accountants (3,807 persons), managers & administrators (2,255 persons), elementary clerical, sales & service workers (2,181 persons) and registered nurses (1,677 persons).

**Fig. 8-27: Top Ten Occupations of Arrivals, VIC 2004–05**



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Labour Market Profile

Of total settler arrivals to Victoria in 2004–05, 41.2 per cent were not in the labour force prior to migration, but were retired, dependent children or had performed home duties.

Most persons who were in the labour force prior to migration were skilled (75.1 per cent). A further 11.2 per cent were semi-skilled, 6.1 per cent unskilled and 7.7 per cent were not in employment.

Persons born overseas make up 25.9 per cent of the Victorian labour force, which is just above the Australian proportion of 24.9 per cent.

## Unemployment Rates

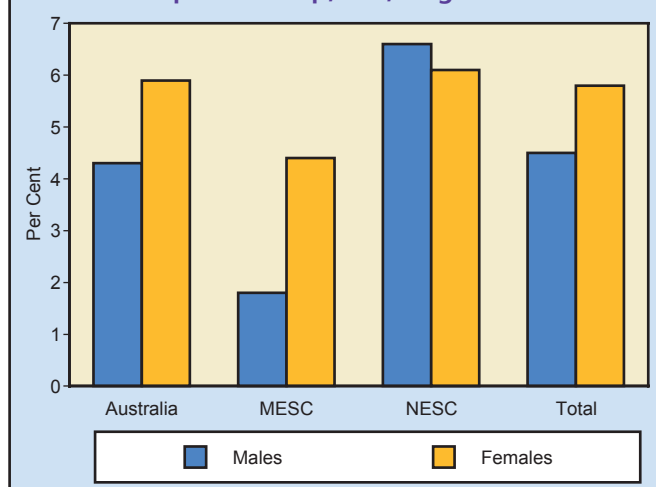
In August 2005, migrants from main English speaking countries (MESC) accounted for 8.5 per cent of the State's employed persons and 4.7 per cent of the unemployed. Migrants from non-English speaking countries (NESC) accounted for 17.4 per cent of the State's employed persons and 22.2 per cent of the unemployed.

Victoria had an unemployment rate of 5.1 per cent, compared with Australia's rate of 4.8 per cent. In Victoria, Australia-born persons had an unemployment rate of 5.0 per cent, NESC migrants 6.4 per cent and MESC migrants 2.9 per cent.

## Overseas Visitor Arrivals

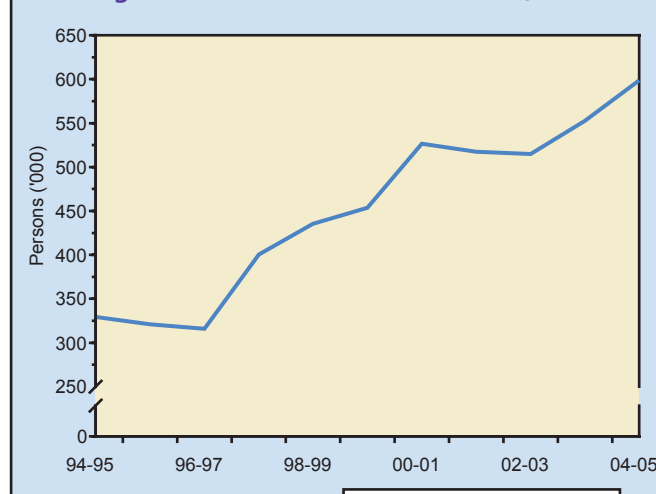
In 2003–04, Victoria attracted 0.6 million visitors or 16.2 per cent of visitors who nominated a main State of stay. The number of overseas visitors to Victoria in 2004–05 was 8.6 per cent higher than in 2003–04. This makes Victoria the third most preferred destination of overseas visitors after New South Wales and Queensland.

Fig. 8-28: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Birthplace Group, VIC, August 2005



Source Data: ABS Labour Force, Unpublished Statistics

Fig. 8-29: Overseas Visitor Arrivals, VIC



Source Data: OAD Statistics, DIMIA